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the fulfilment of international treaties; the recovery of oppressed peoples subjugated by violence; the right of free determination of peoples to decide their destiny; the guaranties of life and property to neutrals: these constitute principles of international conduct and human values so significant for the life and free development of nations that they could not but produce the sincere and enthusiastic adherence of Peru to the cause of the Allies and of the United States of America. Such moral and juridical ideas, such laws, fundamental for peaceful international life, have always merited the devotion of Peru throughout its history and inspired the most unselfish and disinterested attitudes of its foreign policy.

Although the first part of the volume is broken into sections, these are without headings of any sort. Definite chapter headings would have facilitated the use of the book, for it is awkward to have to turn to the "indice" in front to locate topics. The volume is a timely addition to the literature of the Great War, and it is hoped that it is the first instalment only of Peruvian diplomatic relations of the period.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Spanish-American Life. A Reader for Students of Modern Spanish.

By E. L. C. MORSE, A.B., LL.B., Principal Phil Sheridan School, Chicago. [The Lake Spanish Series, General Editor, Christian Gauss, Litt.D., Professor of Modern Languages, Princeton University.] (Chicago and New York: Scott, Foresman and Company, [1917]. Pp. 370.)

This volume strikes out into new paths. It is refreshing in its lack of the puerile. It is made up wholly of "articles that . . . show typical phases of life in Spanish America from the Rio Grande to the Straits of Magellan", all mainly taken from periodicals published in Spanish America. The two objects of the compiler and editor have been "to furnish a large amount of reading matter, idiomatic, practical, and interesting", and "to show the daily life, habits, customs, and ideas of the Spanish-American people". The volume is a "series of sketches by Spanish-Americans of themselves, for themselves, in their own language, touching on fields of activity almost unlimited in scope and character: a discussion on self-government, a street brawl, the price of stocks, a shipwreck, a wedding, the sugar market, a ball game, a street car strike, a wholesale swindle, an earthquake, reflections on the transportation problems of the day, a cowboy *fiesta*". The first twenty-three items are from periodicals published in various countries in Hispanic America, seventeen are taken from Mexican papers, sixteen

from Cuban and Central American papers, eighteen from papers of the Valley of La Plata, and fourteen from the papers of the west coast. The selections are followed by copious notes, a Spanish-English vocabulary, and an analytical index of non-grammatical notes. There are six maps in the volume which "have been prepared in the fond hope they may help dissipate the prevalent haziness of the North-American mind as regards Spanish-American geography—an obfuscation which, according to U. S. Consular Reports and other unimpeachable authorities, is at once grotesque, discreditable, and costly". Many illustrations, mainly the compiler's own, have been inserted to illustrate the various articles.

At the same time that he has prepared a reader for students in Spanish, Mr. Morse "has tried to make the Anglo-Saxon . . . see and understand how the Spanish-American lives, moves, and has his being in the new world". The admirably-written preface from which citations have been freely made above should be reproduced here in its entirety, as it furnishes the best review that can be made of the volume, and sets forth lucidly the purposes and viewpoints of the compiler, but space forbids. Because of its interest to historians, however, the following passages must be quoted:

Geography plays a large part in the comments, and historical points have been elaborated with a fullness borne of the conviction, fortified by experience in teaching, that Spanish-American history is largely an unknown world to the average American student. The Spaniards discovered America some four centuries ago, and the Yankees are just now discovering the Spaniards of America.

The Caribbean will doubtless play the important part in American history that the Mediterranean has in European history. Spanish-America, now suffering in parts from the growing pains incident to lusty youth, will develop mightily, but on lines consistent with its past history and inborn tendencies, and will be governed by ideas different from those of Anglo-Saxondom. Peaceful and happy relations between nations depend largely on appreciating other nations' feelings and understanding their psychology. Hence in this work, the author has striven to consider the problem not merely from the point of view of a language teacher, but from that of a man of affairs, a lawyer, a historian, a student of contemporary events. Appeal is made to alert Americans who look not merely to the past, but to the present and future of the two Americas.

The Spanish Americans are a people whose fate has been woven in the web of destiny of our own, to whom year by year we are bound by stronger ties, social, economic, and political. It is clearly our duty, and it should be our pleasure, to know them better. To know is to admire.

Some of the papers represented are the following: *El Diario*, México; *El Heraldo*, México; *El Imparcial*, México; *Revista de Revistas*, México;

El Diario, Vera Cruz; *La Gaceta*, Guadalajara; *La República*, Guatemala; *La Discusión*, Habana; *La Lucha*, Habana; *El Tiempo*, Guayaquil; *El Siglo*, Montevideo; *La Nación*, Buenos Aires; *La Prensa*, Buenos Aires; *El Mercurio*, Santiago de Chile; *El Chileno*, Valparaíso; *El Comercio*, Lima; *El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogotá; *El Nuevo Diario*, Caracas; and others, including a number of selections from *Las Novedades*, published in New York, and one from *Blanco y Negro* of Madrid.

This volume would form a good collateral reading book for high school and first year college classes in the History of Hispanic America, because it *does* give the atmosphere of Hispanic America, and is, moreover, alive. Aside from its linguistic value, which is high, it is of interest to teachers of history.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Las Casas. By ALICE J. KNIGHT. (New York: Neale Publishing Company, 1918.)

This little book should prove useful. The names of the great "Apostle of the Indies" ought to become as familiar to English readers as that of Cortés and Pizarro, if not of Columbus, and a book for children, obviously written to make it so, will be welcome. The author has profited from the works of Helps and Fiske, but she does not mention the former. Her narrative, creditable but not striking, embraces the more common facts known about Las Casas, and she fills in *lacunae* with a few general descriptions culled from obvious sources. It would have been well to describe more fully a few institutions like *encomienda* and *audiencia*, if she hoped to make the Spanish colonial background more real. Consistency requires that *clerico* as well as *padre* should be italicized, but there is no reason for discarding "cleric". The frontispiece is the traditional picture of Las Casas.

South America. Study Outline Series, 3d Ed. by CORINNE BACON. (White Plains: H. W. Wilson Company, 1917. Pp. 32. Paper, \$0.25.)

This work is a study outline on South America designed for use by women's clubs. Twenty meetings are scheduled, and from two to seven topics presumably for separate discussion or papers are provided for each meeting. An idea of the scope of the outline may be derived from the following summary of these divisions: two are concerned with